The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,983.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 58 0
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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

Births.

BAKER—July 23rd, at Nagpore, the wife of E. Baker, Esq., Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.
JARDINE.—July 21st, at Dapoolee Southern Konkan, the wife of Captain F. R. Jardine, Bombay Invalids, of a son.

Death.

GOODE—July 25th, at Chinchpoogly, Basil George William, the beloved son of W. H. Goode, aged 16 months and 8 days, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo	20	" Madras	23
" Galle		" Pondicherry	
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry		" Galle	
" Madras	27	" Colombo	27
" Cocoanada	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,300 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, as noon.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," will not sail on the 1st August, as previously notified.
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Aug.	Down.		Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10	24	Leave Bussorah	29	12	
" Kurrachee	14	28	" Fao	2	16	
" Guadur	15	29				Sept.
		Sept.	" Bushire	1	15	
" Muscat	18	1	" Linga	3	17	
" B. Abbas	20	3	" B. Abbas.....	5	19	
" Linga	21	4	" Muscat	7	21	
" Bushire	24	7	" Guadur	9	23	
" Fao	25	8	" Kurrachee	12	26	
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay.....	15	29	

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th august, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."
Bombay, 24th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.
6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBION," Captain G. S. Avson, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Avson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's side.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE,
Agents for Captain Avron, Ship "Albion."
7 Forbes Street, 25th July 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years- Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacture of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of te name.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.
RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.
RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.
RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.
Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.
RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
& B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Cooks' Stores of the highest quality.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.
A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste...1st class £94 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.
The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,700 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.
"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1"	30' 25"	17' 5"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4"	15' 6"

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.
"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2"	29' 2"	18' 7"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.
"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6"	27' 75"	16' 10"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.
For further particulars apply to
Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, 80 tons of good clean TALLOW, deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of 6 to 8 tons monthly, the first delivery to be made during the first week in September next.
Sealed Tenders with Samples will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 15th August next.
Cash Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract
The Stores Office, Byculla, 21st July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4 A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situate on the Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.
For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—
House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.
House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.
Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.
JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N. B Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.
Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.
SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/453, 460/462 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012
Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
4	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	" Fine Coloured do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.
Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.
TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned RETURNED ABYSSINIAN STORES will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the following places on the dates specified below:—
COLABA DEPOT.—Wednesday, 29th July 1868.
300 Barrels Trieste Flour (more or less).
ELPHINSTONE BUNDER.—Thursday, 30th July 1868.
1,200 Bales English Compressed Hay.
800 Bales English Compressed Forage.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Dy. Asst. Commissariat General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 25th July 1868.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Commander or Agent of any Transport in Harbour, whose Cargo consists entirely of MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS or HAY, can, if he desires to purchase the same, communicate his offer for the entire Cargo to MAJOR DAVIES, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, at the Commissariat Office, Colaba Depot.
2. Offers for portions of Cargoes will not be entertained, and immediately on the arrangement being concluded, the Commander will have to furnish the Commissariat Department with a Certificate, to the effect that as regards Government property his Ship is clear.
W. B. SETON, Lieutenant,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th July 1868.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against any party manufacturing for sale, vending, or exposing for sale, or in any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 10th August 1868, for the supply, by Contract, of PROVISIONS, specified in the subjoined Schedule.
Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."
Tenders will not be received after the hour named.
Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.
Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the scale of rations.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalment deliverable and specific times of delivery.	Amount of additional security with Tenders or before opening it.	Amount of additional security for Contract, to be deposited for Completion.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commissariat made	Twelve Months.	80,389	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	As per Sample.
Currants		750					
Biscuit Powder		321					
Fresh Meat		60,210					
Chocolate		3,615					
Coffee		635					
Preserved Fowls		90					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		330					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		19,829					
Rations		252					
Rum (gallons)		277					
Sugar							
Salt, 1st sort							
Tea, Black, 1st sort							
Vinegar (gallons)							
Yeast do.							
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Cummin Seed		204					
Coriander Seed		248					
Dhall		14,310					
Firewood		15,925					
Fish, Salt		25,230					
Ghee		5,440					
Garlic		5,586					
Rice		212					
Spit, Peas		95, 24					
Salt, 2nd sort		620					
Turmeric		1,53					
Vegetables		215					
		3,397					

To be weighed and delivered on board Government Craft as required.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.
Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made in Cashmeer, especially known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jellalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.
Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.
The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.
They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.
Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.
Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.
A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next issue of this paper.
DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—I hereby give Notice that I will not be responsible for any DEBT contracted by the CREW of the ship "TIMOUR," whilst in the Port of Bombay.
NATHANIEL SPOONER,
Commander Ship "Timour."
Bombay, 13th July 1868.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 8 Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M., to receive and consider the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators, prepared in pursuance of Section 155 of the "Indian Companies' Act."
ROBERT WALLACE,
WILLIAM GILBERT,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 24th July 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.) 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.
GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ½-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.
GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¼- inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.
Engravings of every description keptin stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.
GEORGE RESS, 57, Dreary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—
1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.
2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.
3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16¼ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road—an excellent site for a small Bungalow.
Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.
H. J. MACDONALD,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).
Bombay, 4th July 1868

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.
They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.
Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.
PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.
CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.
Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.
I hereby give Notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of July 1868 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—
1. Resolution of Government, P. W. D., No. 118A—925 of 1868, dated 21st April 1868, on the subject of the debt due by Government for Vehar Water Rates.
2. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 970, dated 22nd May 1868, relating to the transfer of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Justices of the Peace.
3. A letter from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., No. 1172, dated 6th June 1868, with a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that the Memorial of the Bench regarding the Overbridge contribution had been received, but could not be complied with.
4. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 1798, dated 22nd June 1868, on the First Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1868.
5. Government Resolution No. 453 C.W.—1587 dated 10th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that Captain Tulloch, R. E, would shortly arrive in Bombay, and suggesting that he be consulted on the subject of the Main Drainage of Bombay.
6. Report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench on the Draft Building Act, dated 6th March 1868.
7. The Municipal Commissioner to make a statement regarding the Municipal License Tax, pointing out that it will expire on the 31st of December next. He will propose that the "Finance Committee be requested to report at an early date whether it is advisable to reimpose this tax, and, if not, from what sources its place should be supplied."
8. Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Worshipful Bench up to date of meeting, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation, with certain papers and statements from the Municipal Commissioner, comprising analysis, by the Controller, of the expenditure for the first quarter of 1868, as compared with the Budget Grants,—Commissioner's Memorandum and Finance Committee's Proceedings thereon.
Statement of Collections from 1st January to 30th June 1868, showing estimated income for the year, and the balance remaining to be recovered on account of 1868 and on account of former years.
Statement regarding the Municipal Loans, with accounts for each up to 30th June 1868.
Statement giving list of Liabilities of the Municipality on 30th June 1868.
9. A letter from Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., dated 23rd April 1868, resigning his membership of the Finance Committee.
10. A letter from F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C. S., dated 24th June 1868, giving notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Justices that the following statements in connection with the Municipal revenues be printed and circulated to the Justices within one month from the date of the meeting:—
I. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of January 1868.
II. Receipts and Expenditure for January 1868.
III. do. do. February "
IV. do. do. March "
V. do. do. April "
VI. do. do. May "
VII. do. do. June "
VIII. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of July 1868.
IX. Amount of Collected Balances for 1865, 1866, and 1867.
X. Statement of all Debts due by the Municipality to the Railway Companies, Contractors, and others, with the rates of interest being paid on the same.
Loan Account.
XI. Market Loan.
Total amount of Loan .....Rs.
Amount Expended up to date ..... "
Balance unexpended ..... "
XII. Bazar Loan.
Total Amount of Loan .....Rs.
Amount Expended ..... "
Balance ..... "
XIII. Construction of Roads Loan.
Total amount of Loan .....Rs.
Amount Expended ..... "
Balance ..... "
and the same information regarding any other loans that may have been contracted.
11. A letter from Dr. W. Collum, dated the 3rd instant, giving notice that at the next meeting of the Bench of Justices he will request to be informed on the following subjects:—
1.—What amount has been subscribed towards the new Municipal Loan of the 14th April 1868, secured by the House Rate.
2.—How much has been subscribed bearing interest at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and in England, respectively, and the percentage at which the loan has been taken up at these several places.
3.—Whether a Sinking Fund, or the nucleus of one has been formed, in accordance with the terms of Act II. of 1865, paragraph 257, by setting aside one-tenth part of the sums borrowed to be invested in Government Securities; and, if so, who are trustees for the lenders, and in whose name or names have the Government Securities been purchased.
4.—Whether it is the intention of the Commissioner to publish weekly in the *Government Gazette* a return showing the amount of taxes collected from various sources under their respective heads on account of the Municipality.
12. Petition from Naigaum inhabitants, praying to have their village lighted with gas and supplied with water.
13. Petition from F. A. Nazareth, complaining of smoke nuisance in the Kumharwada district.
14. Petition from Bhau Bhyroji, praying for grant of a pension for long services.
15. Petition from Abdulally and others, praying to have Bhaisaree Moola Street

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	100	7	Agra Bank ...	115 per share.
3,140,330	1,000	1,000	.....	Bank of Bengal ...	17901 per sh.
1,045,000	500	100	.....	Bank of Bombay...	115 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	144 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	180	.....	Bombay Presidency Bank	191 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	55 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	42 per share
700,000	250	220	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompte' Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ...	63 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
	100	100	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
160,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob ...	76 per share
1,200,000	400	120	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	60 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	435 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s	Elphinstone Land Co., ...	725 to 730 p.sh
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	165 to 167 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4 100	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	150 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	670 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning ...	310
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,115

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

250,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,400 pr share
280,000	2,500	250	....	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	20	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2 425 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
140,000	500	500	.....	Viggas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks... ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Credits... ...	6 Do. do....	1s 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½
Do.	30 days' sight...	98⅜
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98⅛
China	60 days' sight...	214¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities			6 per cen
Mercantile Bills...			9 do.
our per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	... ...	94¾
" " "	1842-43	... ...	
" " "	1854-55	... ...	
Five per cent Co.'s Fs. Loan	1856-57	... ...	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55...	...	109
Five and half per cent.	...	... ...	115 to 115½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	...	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	...	1 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	...	...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	" 225
Garolas ...	...	...	" 220
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	" 220
German Crowns ...	...	...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	...	...	" 188
Bar Silver ...	...	...	" 108-8
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY.

				Per Candy.
Comrawuttee	...	New	...	220 to 222
Akote...				
Broach...	...	...	...	228 to 230
Dhollera...	...	...	...	245 to 246
Bhownuggur	...	...	...	
Veeravelie...	...	...	...	210 to 220
Vingorla...	...	...	...	228 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	...	...	...	242 to 245
Khandeish...	...	...	...	220 to 222
Barsee				
Ready Sales	...	...	...	275 Candies.
Market dull.				

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 25th July 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 49,99,000
Government Treasury Balance	" 35,77,656
Deposits at Head Office	" 1,86,04,600
Ditto at Branches	" 10,82,425
Bank Post Bills outstanding	" 21,906
	Rs. 2,85,85,587

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on		
Government Security ...	Rs.	2,70,133
Credit Accounts at do.	"	2,42,533
Bills Discounted at do.	"	23,56,153
Dead Stock ...	"	4,65,587
Stamps ...	"	5,698
Balances with Agents & Correspondents...	"	23,55,364
Government Securities ...	"	32,20,475
Cash Securities...	"	4,85,265
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ...	"	1,33,97,418
Do. do. at Branches ...	"	12,72,226
	Rs.	2,85,85,587

CALCUTTA—JULY 21.

Government Securities.—Large and small amounts of 4 per cents sold at Rs. 5-8 discount, and upwards of 2½ lakhs of 5 per cents of 15-16-37 at Rs. 3-4 premium.

The only transactions in Joint Stock Co.'s shares reported to-day is of 25 shares in the National Bank at Rs. 132 each, and some Calcutta Docking Co.'s shares at Rs. 930 the pair of whole and half shares.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 27.

Ross, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on urgent private affairs, to England, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Waring, Captain, 2nd Queen's, Transport Train, on duty, to Poona.
Barry, Assistant Surgeon, 82nd Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Pension Pay Master, on duty, to Panwell.
Hawkins, Colonel, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Maclean, Veterinary Surgeon, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Riddell, Lieutenant, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough medical certificate, to Sholapore.
Green, Lieutenant 82nd Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Kelly, Captain, Land Transport Train, on duty, to Punjaub.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England :—
Glasfurd, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Little, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Hon. Mr. Mostyn, Acting Veterinary Surgeon, Land Transport Train on sick certificate, to England.
Davidson, Captain, Royal Engineers, on sick certificate, to England.
Babington, Lieutenant, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Abbott, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d.	to £0 15s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
July 27	Algonquin ...	Forster ...	Liverpool, April 9.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda ...	Jeddah, June 30.
	Nada (s) ...	Colliver...	Kurrachee, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 26	H.M.'s Vigilant (s)	Brown ...	Persian Gulf.
27	Admiral deWinter	Dill ...	Singapore.
	Douglas	Morrison ...	Hongkong.
	Nestor	Laurin ...	Bassein.
	British Princess	Brown ...	Liverpool.
	M. A. Evan ...	Davies ...	Colombo.
	Elizabeth Fry ...	Patching ...	Liverpool.
	Martaban (s) ...	Sharp ...	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Queen of the South	Train ...	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Western Star*, Archer, to Rangoon.
Steamer *Sunda*, Soames, to Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.
Ship *Conquest*, Kingcome, to Live pool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Barque *Ceylon*, to Hongkong.
Schooner *Moses Williamson*, to Rangoon.
Ship *Pattick Allum*, to Calcutta and Malabar Coast.
Ship *Lady McDonald*, to Bunkok.
Ship *Elizabeth Henderson*, to Zanzibar via Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 21st July announced the arrivals of the Screw Steamer "China," W. D. Steward, Suez 28th June, touched at Aden 4th July, Galle 15th, and Madras 17th July; ships "Harold," T. Steele, Liverpool 4th April; "Morning Glory," Evans, Liverpool 23th March; Steamer "American," ships "Kurydice," and "Fazarabany."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 20, "Durham," S. C. Kerr, Bombay; and Antipodes," G. S. Dunn, West Hartlepool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the proposed EXHIBITION will be held TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M., in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Honorary Secretary.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d each.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers Druggists, &c.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.
Executive Engineer's Office, S. & B, Surat, 25th July 1868.

NOTICE.—All Claims against the Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" are to be sent in for settlement to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."
Bombay, 27th July 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of August, proximo, to appoint Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Company voluntarily and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of one STONE BREAKING MACHINE, marked

W

Shipped by Mr. ENOCH CHAMBERS, on board the "GALA," from Melbourne, are requested to take delivery thereof without delay, otherwise it will be landed and stored by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
27th July 1868. Agents Ship "Gala."

NOTICE.—The Customary fifteen days having expired, Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Spooner will cause the same to be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SPOONER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."
Bombay, 28th July 1868.

TO SHIP CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are invited for REPAIRING the DAMAGE done to the ship "ETHEREAL" in the late collision with the Ship "King of Italy." Apply on board, or to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain J. H. Dowrett, Ship "Ethereal."

NOTICE is hereby given that the following [illegible] different European Hospitals specified below, at the rates of Pay noted opposite to each :—

1 Purveyor, 1st class, for Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Salary Rs. 45 per month.
1 Purveyor, first class, for European General Hospital. Salary Rs. 45 per month.
1 Purveyor, 2nd class, for Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Salary Rs. 30 per month.
1 Purveyor, 2nd class, for 1/23rd Regiment Welsh Fusiliers. Salary Rs. 30 per month.
1 Purveyor, 3rd class, for Colaba Sanitarium. Salary Rs. 20 per month.

The above men will have to furnish Security, either personal or in cash, to the following extent :—

Purveyors, 1st class, Rs. 1,000.
Ditto 2nd " " 500.
Ditto 3rd " " 250.

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Executive Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 27th July 1868.

SALE OF "VURTDEEP PRESS" PROPERTY.—MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY the 4th August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Mortgagee, GUNESH BAPOOJEE SHASTREE MALVUNKER, and on account and risk of BHASKER CRUSTNAJEE SONAR, the Mortgagor, all the undermentioned property of the "VURTDEEP PRESS," now lying in a House No. 44, situated at Khutreewaly in Funaswady, without the Fort, and consisting as follows :—

2 Printing Presses, one Super Royal and the other Demy.
25 Cases, more or less, English and Marathee Types.
1 Fount of Casting Types (one nick) with Mould and Mattrasses.
3 Tables and Wooden Horses.
1 Wooden Press for Paper Pressing.

The above will be on view three days prior to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken on the amount of purchase immediately after the sale

HEERALALL & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), a duly incorporated Company, having their Registered Office in Bombay Green, and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

UPON hearing MESSRS. MACFARLANE & GREEN I do order that all persons who claim to be Creditors of the said Company, but who have not yet sent in their Claims, do make their Claims forthwith by sending a written statement thereof to the Official Liquidator of the said Company, to his Office in Bombay Green, within the Fort of Bombay; and I do order that all Claimants who shall not have sent in their Claims on or before MONDAY the 10th day of August next be excluded from participation in the Assets of the Company, and that the Official Liquidator be at liberty to distribute the Assets realized among such Creditors as have sent in and proved their Claims. I do further direct that this Order be advertized forthwith twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and three times in the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Summachar*, and the *Jami-Jamshed* Newspapers—Dated this 27th of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED JULY 25.

Humber's Record of Engineering for 1866 (New Volume) ...	Rs.	45 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June '68	4	8
Cometh up as a Flower ...	4	8
Claret's Freemasonry, *with lock* ...	24	0
Dyce's Bella Donna ...	1	8
Stevens on Stowage ...	16	0
Early Years of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort ...	12	0
Hutchinson's New Zealand ...	11	4
Trollope's Belton Estate ...	1	8
On the Road ...	0	12
Miss Forrester ...	1	8
The Argosy, Vol. 5, Jan. to June, 1868 ...	3	8
History of the Taeping Rebellion, *coloured plates*, published at £3-3 ...	20	0
Punch, 1841 to 1862, 20 volumes, red cloth gilt, ...	120	0
La Fontaine's Fables. Illustrated by Doré ...	22	8
Ditto Ditto *Half bound red morocco* ...	35	0
Chambers' Encyclopædia, Vol. 10 ...	6	12
Ditto Ditto *complete*, 10 *vols* ...	60	0
Forbes' Persian Grammar ...	9	8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports ...	11	4
Squere's Companion to British Pharmacopœia. *New edition* ...	7	8
Beeton's Household Management, ...	5	12
Braddon's Captain of the Vulture ...	1	8
Staunton's Chess Players' Hand Book ...	3	12
Hoppus' Timber Measurer ...	2	12
Handy Volume Shakespeare *in box*, 13 Vols., *cloth* ...	15	0
Ditto Ditto *French Morocco* ...	21	0
Barlow on the Strength of Materials ...	13	8
Culley's Practcial Telegraphy ...	9	8
Handy Horse Book ...	3	8
Williams' Easy Introduction to Hindustani ...	2	0
Dicken's American Notes—*with new preface* ...	2	4
Fanner's Index of Diseases ...	7	8
Ferguson's Electricity ...	2	12
Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity ...	5	0
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 17 ...	5	12
Bede's Holiday Rambles in the Land of Scott ...	3	0
Gamgee's Veterinarians' Vade Mecum ...	7	8
Newton's Travels in the Levant. 2 Vols ...	12	0
Joe Miller's Complete Jest Book ...	2	0
Paul de Kock's Novels, *various*, (in French)—*each* ...	2	4
Smiles' Self Help ...	4	8
Galbraith's Manual of Algebra ...	5	12
Mathematical Tables ...	2	12
The Daisy; by author of "Wide, Wide, World" ...	2	12
Routledge's Natural History, 3 Vols. ...	39	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS HANLEY is authorised to sign our FIRM per procuration.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
Bombay, 27th July 1868

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Steam Ship "KRISHNA" having arrived with Cargo ex "ROSETTA," Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading, together with Customs' Private Manifest, at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 27th July 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Adertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued.*
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expenses of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Cutch and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Furneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	July 28th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"	"	"
China Mail	Aug. 7th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon... ...	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore... ...	"	"	"
Hongkong... ...	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	Aug. 7th.	"	"
Cape of Good Hope ...	"	"	"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf... ...	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the		
Overland Mail.			

CHINA MAILS.

August	7	October	16
"	21	"	30
September	4	November	13
September	18	"	27
October	2	December	11
		"	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

August	7	October	30
September	4	November	27
October	2	December	25

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

THE House of Lords, by its vote on the Suspensory Bill, has placed itself in hostility to the solemnly recorded opinion of the House of Commons on a vital issue, and the alternative before it in the forthcoming Parliament will either be to retire from its position with loss of honour and influence, or to risk a conflict with the more powerful House which in Parliamentary language is said to be "below" it. We take for granted that there can be no doubt that the new Parliament will be in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The principle is one, moreover, which the Commons will not renounce out of deference to the authority or prestige of the House of Lords, and a collision between the two Houses is therefore imminent. We are, undoubtedly, upon the eve of a vehement political struggle, of which it is impossible to conjecture the results, and in which one can barely divine the issues that may be raised. We all know, from the experience of past contests, that when the national opinion is dammed back it gathers fearful volume and velocity, and has more than once made short work with the impediments that stand in its way. If the House of Lords is obstinate in its opposition to the national demand for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it will either be swamped by the creation of new Peers or the more probable issue will be raised of the propriety of abolishing the House of Lords altogether as an integral part of the British constitution. Supposing the new House of Commons to confirm the vote of the present House, then there is only one or other of three issues possible. First, the House of Lords must surrender and, in the very teeth of its recorded resolution, ignominiously pass the Bill disestablishing the Irish Church; secondly, the present House must be swamped, or third, abolished. Now what will the Lords do? They have already committed themselves to opposition, and as their body is unchanging, the same men who now oppose will meet in autumn or next year, as the case may be, to oppose also. They have not that current of fresh blood flowing through them which finds its way into the House of Commons at every election to change the balance of parties and opinions, and give an outlet from a past difficulty. The noblemen and bishops who were vehement in their opposition to the Suspensory Bill a few weeks ago may be expected to be equally vehement in their opposition to the disestablishing Bill a few months hence. And if they are hostile, as we may well expect them to be, the question that next arises is—what will the Commons do?

Thus it will be seen that a much graver issue hangs on the present discussion than the disestablishment of the Irish Church. That, in fact, is merely the spark which threatens to kindle a revolutionary conflagration, and give an impulse to democratic opinion that will prove too powerful even for the leaders of the liberal party. The House of Lords, if it surrender, will have submitted to the last act of degradation and humiliation to which it can be subjected; and if it hold out, it knows that the House of Commons will pass the Bill with or without it. If it hold out even for a time, it requires no prophet to see that even temporary opposition will be enough to raise the question—what is to be done with the Lords, and that the question of disestablishing the English and Scottish Churches themselves will be forced all the sooner upon the consideration of the nation. And with these there is danger that the great land question (in some of its preliminary phases only—such as primogeniture and the like) may overtake the nation a generation or so before public opinion is quite ripe for receiving it. There is no limit to be set to the issues that may be raised if the Lords in the next session of Parliament adhere to the judgment to which they have pledged their honour in this.

Now, is it desirable for the safety and peaceful development of Britain that such a possibility of collision should exist between the two branches of the legislature, on any great public question, as to launch the country almost into the throes of revolution? Or, is it desirable that any branch of the legislature should pass Bills which are opposed to its conscience, merely to save its life. There cannot be a more foolish position than that in which the House of Lords will be put during the next session of Parliament, or one that will more effectually demonstrate its impotency, and that its day is past. The House of Lords is now an anachronism; it has fully and fairly served its purpose, and we are all grateful for what it has done; but its vigour is gone; it has become imbecile and effete, and it has no alternative left to it but to obey the House of Commons, whenever the Commons say "You must," or cease to exist. The outcome of this fact is, simply, that there is no need for it as a component part of the legislature. The only governing power in England now is the House of Commons; and the continuance of another House which pretends to a share in the Government, but which dare not maintain an opinion of its own when it is put to it, is an absurdity. The House of Commons represents the new time which has arisen around us with its multifarious interests and energies—its commerce, its industry, its science, its skill, and its social progress. It rests upon the broad basis of the people's will, the one recognised form of Government which of all others they will not part with. You may reform it, but there will never be any talk, so long as England lasts, of "abolishing" it. Can the same be said of the House of Lords?

Nor should we delude ourselves with the belief that it is possible to reform the Upper Chamber by an infusion of life peers, or otherwise. The thing cannot adequately be done. To reform it is to strengthen it; to strengthen it is to multiply the chances of collision with the Commons and to accelerate its downfall. One of the two must be supreme; you cannot have two equally balanced governing powers in the country; and that power will be supreme which like the House of Commons is based upon the votes of the people and has command of the national purse. Reform therefore, goes for nothing when the Upper House is obstructive and the Commons have set their heart on carrying a great national principle; and it is unnecessary for the purposes of common-place legislation, unless it is shown that the Lower House is defective in ability. If there are to be two Houses it is better that the one should be all-powerful as at present and the other weak, than that they should both be so matched as to render possible a collision that might divide the nation into two h

At an annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Insurance Company held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., secretaries and treasurers, Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee in the chair, a report was read showing a profit of Rs. 73,413, for the year ending 30th April 1868, out of which a dividend of Rs. 400 per share was declared. It was resolved that Rs. 10,000 be divided *pro rata* among the shareholders who have given business to the company It was also resolved unanimously that Rs. 23,413 be carried to the reserved fund.

A MAHOMEDAN butcher named Chaund Ranoo was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee in the sum of ten rupees, for having in his possession a carcase of diseased mutton, unfit for human food.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from Colonel Hawkins for the poor-box. This amount was forfeited by a cab-man who refused to accept a legal fare.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Friday last, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of one Shaik Dhadoo, a labourer. On Wednesday night last, about 8 o'clock, deceased returned home and began to roll on the floor, telling his wife he had taken some country liquor. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Friday. The jury found that the deceased died from taking an irritant poison (chloride of zinc), he not knowing the nature of it.

IN the suit of Purmanund Madhowjee against Tribhovan Anundjee and Michael Roonan, liquidators of the Kattywar Trading Company, Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Leathes, yesterday appeared at the High Court before Sir Joseph Arnould, and moved on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendants be prevented from selling the mortgage premises in the suit, on which his client had a claim ; or that the proceeds of the property might be brought into Court to abide the result of the suit. The house has been advertised to be sold on the 31st inst. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Prescott, appeared for the liquidators of the Kattywar Trading Company, and objected to the application, remarking that the plaintiff's interest in the mortgaged premises could not be affected by the sale. His Lordship refused the application with costs.

A SUIT brought by Vishnoo Bakajee Goklay against Ramjee bin Bajee Mynakur was on Friday heard in the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Macpherson represented for the plaintiff ; and the defendant appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,998 due on a mortgage bond, which was alleged to have been passed by defendant to plaintiff. The money was obtained on the mortgage of a ship, which was stated to have been sold, and the money realized by the sale was deposited in the office of the Prothonotary. The defence set up was that a sum of about Rs. 752-8 was paid on account. His Lordship thought the plaintiff was not entitled to sell the ship before having obtained a decree from this Court. The defendant said the value of the ship was about Rs. 7,000, and that the plaintiff disposed of it for a very small sum. He offered about two thousand rupees to the plaintiff for the ship, but he sold it off to another man. Mr. Macpherson explained that an application was made in Chambers before Sir Joseph Arnould, by whose order the ship was sold by the Sheriff, and the amount realized in the sale had been deposited in the Prothonotary's office. The defendant, it appeared, admitted in presence of Mr. Lynch, the Paupers' Attorney, that Rs. 1,774 were due, which sum he expressed his willingness to pay to the plaintiff. His Lordship gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,774, with costs.

A SHORT time ago Mr. J. W. Robertson, Acting Magistrate of Tanna, referred a case for the orders of the High Court, under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused in the case was one Tanu bin Rama, a police constable, who was charged under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced by the Subordinate Magistrate of the second-class at Sholapore, under section 163 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to pay a fine of two rupees, or, in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for three hours. The ground of the conviction was that while the Mamledar (the trying Magistrate) was discharging his ordinary official duties, the accused appeared on business in the office, bareheaded and in a state of deshabille, not having on at the time his police uniform, thereby outraging the dignity of the office. The Magistrate of the District considered it doubtful whether the act of the accused amounted to or constituted the offence of which he was convicted. The Judges of the High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker), on a review of the case, annulled the conviction and sentence, as from the proceedings in the case it appeared that no offence was committed in the view or presence of any civil, criminal, or revenue court.

ANOTHER case was submitted for the opinion of the High Court by Mr. G. W. Elliot, Acting Magistrate of Kaira, under section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The accused in this case was also a police constable, who was convicted under clause 1st section 31 of Bombay Act VII. of 1867, of wantonly and cruelly torturing a monkey, and sentenced by the Subordinate Magistrate of the second-class at Matur to pay a fine of one rupee, or in default to undergo six days' rigorous imprisonment. The facts of the case are these :—A female monkey was sitting on a "Limra" (neam) tree near the police station. The accused, having a gun loaded with powder and shots, discharged it at her, and the monkey, having been hit about the throat, immediately fell down the tree and expired. The Magistrate of the division was of opinion that the act done by the accused was not an offence within the meaning of the clause above quoted, and that rigorous imprisonment could not be awarded against the accused in default of the payment of fine.—The High Court reversed the conviction and sentence, on the ground that the instantaneous killing of an animal did not come within the term "cruelly beats, ill-uses, or tortures" used in Section 31 of Bombay Act VII. of 1867.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The following revised table of postage rates chargeable on correspondence to Europe via Trieste or sent through the Austrian Post Office at Alexandria, to Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, is published for general information in supersession of the rates given for the abovementioned routes in the Postal Notice of the 3rd March last. The alterations affect only newspapers and packets of books or patterns. The full prepayment of those rates is in all cases compulsory, and they do not carry the covers to destination, being in fact only the Indian and British packet rates :—

LETTERS

Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 1½ oz.	Not exceeding 2 oz.
Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
„ 4 8	„ 9 4	„ 14 „	1 2 „

and so on, adding four annas and eight pies for every additional ½ oz. or fraction thereof.

NEWSPAPERS

not exceeding 4 oz. 1 anna 8 pies each.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

Not exceeding 4 oz.	Not exceeding 8 oz.	Not exceeding 12 oz.	Not exceeding 1 lb.
Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
„ 3 „	„ 6 „	„ 9 „	„ 12 „

and so on, adding three annas for every additional four ounces. No packet of patterns sent by the above-mentioned routes may exceed eight ounces in weight.

STEAMER REPORTS.—27TH JULY.

Kurrachee, 27th, 4 P. M.—Transport Steamer "Sakara" leaving harbour.

Galle, 26th 2-45 P. M.—Mail Steamer "Simla" from Calcutta anchored.

Galle, 27th, 8 A. M.—Mail Steamer "Mooltan" from Suez anchored at 7-45.

WEATHER REPORTS—27TH JULY.

Carwar, 27th, 9.—Rainy S. W., thermometer 76, barometer 29·95, rain 2 inches 61 cents.

Cannanore, 27th, 9.—Rainy S. W., thermometer 77, barometer 29·975, rain 31 cents.

Kolapore, 27th, 9.—Cloudy S. W., thermometer 77.

Mangalore, 27th, 12-10.—Weather cloudy. thermometer 82·75. barometer 29·84. Rainfall to date 117·94. inches.

Paumben, 27th, 12.—Weather cloudy, Wind S. thermometer 88. barometer 29·95.

Tuticorin, 27th, 9 A. M.—Cloudy light easterly winds, thermometer 84.

Vingorla, 27th, 10.—Cloudy S. W., thermometer 79, rain 84 cents.

Cochin, 27th, 9 A. M.—Fine N. W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·952.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

DURING the entire sitting yesterday the Commission was engaged in examining the Hon. Alexander Brown, one of the commercial directors of the Bank. Mr. Brown was first examined regarding the resolutions of the board of directors with respect to the granting of loans ; then as to the powers of the secretary, the practice at the branches, the respective qualifications of the Government and commercial directors in conducting such a large concern as the Bank of Bombay &c. He was then examined as to the advances to the Alliance Financial Corporation and the Asiatic Bank. The Commission adjourned till Wednesday morning, when Mr. Brown's examination will be resumed. We are obliged to hold over our report of the proceedings till to-morrow.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th July.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	78,534	8 4
Merchandize	„	1,68,252	11 5
Electric Telegraph	„	834	6 0
Earth Trains	„	2,500	0 0
Total Rs.		2,50,121	9 9
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ..... Total Rs.		1,44,880	5 2
Increase		1,05,241	4 7

FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH JULY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

SHIP DESERTION.—William Brown of the ship "Queen" was sentenced to suffer imprisonment for three weeks, and forfeit Rs. 20 of his wages for desertion from his ship.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—James Dole and Charles McDonald of the ship "Preston" were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment each for disobedience of lawful commands.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Nathoo Nursee, a retail dealer, was charged with having in his possession without satisfactory excuse a false instrument for weighing He was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Shaik Cassum Manajee, buggywallah, was fined Rs. 2 for furious driving at Kalbadevie, and half the penalty was ordered to be paid to a coolie who had been hurt in consequence.

THEFT.—Rama Babajee was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes for stealing a copper pot from Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

MONDAY, 27TH JULY.

FORGERY.—Jetha Nensey, a Brahmin, was charged with fraudulently using as genuine a document purporting to be a forged Government currency note for Rs. 1,000, knowing the same to be forged.

Dhackoo Babajee said—I am an inspector of police and do duty in the office of the Commissioner of Police. On the 11th instant prisoner came to me and at his request I took him to Mr. Edginton. In my presence he said to Mr. Edgington "one Doongersee Narayen wants me to take a forged note to the Bank to have it cashed, Doongersee has also told me if I am asked about this note I must give the name of one Premjee, saying Premjee gave me the note to cash it." Prisoner went on to say that the false note was one for Rs. 1,000. Mr. Edgington said "there is enmity between these parties and I do not believe you" The prisoner said "if a policeman is placed at my disposal I shall show Doongersee Narayen handing over the note to me." Mr. Edgington then instructed me to go with prisoner and to told the prisoner to satisfy me. Prisoner then went away. On the second or third day he returned and said to me that he could not show Doongersey handing over the note to him. All he could he said was to show himself going to Doongersey's house. I said I was not satisfied with this and he must come and see the sahib, meaning Mr. Edgington. Prisoner did not return and I next saw him when he was bought to Mazagon in custody of a policeman.

After the examination of several witnesses the Magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Edward Walsh, a seaman, was charged with stealing on the 23rd inst. fifty rupees in notes, the property of Gustave Johnstone. It appears that the complainant went to a public house in Duncan Road on the 21st inst. He got drunk, and lost Rs. 150 that was given to him in change by the landlord. A seaman saw the landlord give prosecutor change, which was said to be Rs. 150. Prisoner was there, and prosecutor saw him put his hand in prosecutor's pocket. The case was called on for hearing on Saturday and was remanded till this day, when the prosecutor withdrew the charge.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT IN A PUBLIC HOUSE.—George Demetrio and Andria Ziton, seamen, were charged with assaulting one William Steel on the 25th inst. It appears that the prosecutor was a carpenter, and on the day in question was sleeping in a prostitute's house in the Duncan Road. Shortly after midnight he was thrown down on the ground from his bed and severely hurt. He was taken to the European General Hospital, and discharged this morning. The charge was satisfactorily established, and His Worship convicted the prisoners and fined them Rs. 60 each, or, in default, sixty days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—25TH JULY.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

NAG PUNCHAMEE FAIR.—Goollab Cummoo was charged with assaulting eleven "poolees," carthen images, belonging to Oomah, woman. On Friday evening last, while the prosecutrix was standing at the "Nag Punchamee" fair with a child in her arms, she felt a pull at her throat, and on turning round she saw the prisoner running away with the "poolees" in her hand. Complainant raised an alarm and the prisoner was arrested. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ahmed Mohideen, a Mahomedan lad, aged about fifteen years, was charged with stealing a pocket purse, the property of one Lulloo Moorar. It appears that on Friday afternoon last complainant was going along the Bhendy Bazar road with the purse (before the Court) containing three rupees in his hand. The prisoner who was walking near him suddenly seized it and ran away. He called out and a policeman seized him. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six weeks.

ASSAULT.—Goolam Meer Razak was charged with assaulting one Wahab Dost Mahomed. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen rupees, or, in default, to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

MONDAY 27TH JULY.

THEFT.—Aldar Lalikhan, a palkee bearer, was charged with stealing several pieces of clothing, of the value of twelve rupees, belonging to one Mooadkhan Seerkhan. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Oosman Adam, who had been several times in jail before, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, on a charge of stealing twenty pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Ahmed Ibrahim.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Ally Bapoolly and three others were charged with exposing for sale a number of bullocks in the Parell Road. The defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of three rupees each.

ASSAULT.—Ambajee and four others were charged with assaulting Cumlia Ragoo. Defendants were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of three rupees each, or in default to suffer fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

JULY 1868.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY *vs.* KHOJA SOMJEEBHOY VIRAM.

MR. MARRIOTT, with Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, appeared for the appellants ; and Mr. Pigot, with Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Thacker, for the respondent.

It seemed from the arguments that on the 16th September 1867 this case was disposed of by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, who gave a decree for the respondent (plaintiff) for Rs. 6,389-9, which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 5,000 ; and an appeal was now brought against that decision of the learned Judge. The facts of the case were these :—On the 28th February 1866 plaintiff shipped at Hongkong seventy-five boxes of aniseed and five boxes of vermillion per *Behar* for Bombay. At Galle the goods were transhipped to the *Baroda*. The latter steamer arrived in Bombay on the 4th April following, and shortly after its arrival the goods were landed. It was then found that seventy-five chests of aniseed were considerably damaged, and two boxes of the vermillion slightly damaged. The plaintiff offered to take delivery of three boxes of vermillion which were not damaged, but the Company would not allow him to take them without taking all the goods. The defence was that the damage was caused by insufficiency of packing of the packages ; that by the terms of the bill of lading the Company was not liable for damage arising from insufficiency of packing. The principal grounds of appeal were these :—That the Judge having found that the boxes of aniseed were insufficiently packed, and that there had been a transhipment, ought not to have held that the defendants were bound to prove that the damage to the aniseed resulted from such insufficient packing and transhipment, but that he ought to have found that the defendants had proven that the damage done to the aniseed resulted from insufficient packing and transhipment : that the finding of the Judge that the damage to the aniseed was greater than usual, and that the damage to the aniseed was occasioned by want of ordinary care on the part of the Company were against the evidence : that as there had been no issue raised at the trial whether the defendants were bound to deliver to plaintiff part of his goods the Judge ought not to have found that the defendants were bound to deliver to plaintiff part of such goods, namely, three boxes of vermillion.

After hearing the arguments on Friday and Saturday their Lordships reserved their judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago two letters appeared in your journal, written by Mr. McKinlay to the Municipal Commissioner, on the consumption of smoke in Bombay, and the knowledge he gained on the subject during his sojourn in England.

I am not going to discuss the subject of his letter, but would like to see it taken up by some member of the Smoke Committee and thoroughly discussed for the benefit of the public. I am afraid the little Mr. McKinlay learnt during his sojourn and travels in England, Scotland, and elsewhere still leaves him entirely ignorant on the combustion of smoke.

Mr. McKinlay, after telling the Commissioner what he had seen and done, goes on to say that one of the best applications has been applied to the Dockyard Factory, and the result is all that can be desired. Since the application in question I have seen smoke issuing in no small quantity from the chimney. I afterwards looked at three or four others, the engines and boilers doing as much or perhaps more work and *emitting less smoke*. I should like to see published the report of the Committee, as it may explain the cause.

Bombay, 23rd July. SMOKE.

THE TRYON TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All interested in the Tryon Testimonial being a moving body, may never meeting again after separating at this port, which is now being fast accomplished, hence arises the very natural and important question—"Who is to be chosen to present the said testimonial to Captain Tryon when prepared ?" Although we are of necessity so broken up a class, and even most of those for a time on shore seem soon to pine for their "natural element the sea," too often breaking up the best-intentioned institutions, framed for the promotion and concentration of their absent brethren who require representation so much,—at last we seem to have to a good extent such a want supplied in the Mercantile Marine Service Association in Liverpool, which has been increasing rapidly in numbers and influence since formed in 1854, and is now an incorporated body by Act of Parliament, its motive simply being to promote the interests and elevate the standard of the said mercantile marine whom they represent ; and no duty could possibly be a more pleasant one than entrusting them with the carrying out of our ideas in the preparation and choice of the Tryon Testimonial. The working committee are principally resident shipmasters of the highest repute and ability, and to hand over the amount subscribed to them with the framework of our wishes, they, I am sure, will carry out those wishes to the entire satisfaction of every subscriber ; and should the very far-fetched idea, which is often quoted, of the testimonial being disapproved of by the Admiralty, the said Association are in constant and direct communication with that august body, as also with Captain Mends, Director of Transport Services, and late attached to the guardship of the Mersey, and also an honorary member of the said Association. When stationed at Liverpool, he took an active part in the Mercantile Marine, which was so highly appreciated by him, and when addressing us now even, does so with that consideration which deserves to be emulated by others who ought to know us quite as well. From the facts quoted there is no doubt but that the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool can effect the desired end even if an objection were raised ; therefore, being as part of ourselves and knowing us well, they can choose the design for us, get the permission of acceptance (if necessary), and present it for us in a way and style which we (so scattered) could not do.

A subscription list is now open at Messrs. Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, and those intending to subscribe will please do so without delay. NAUTILUS.

THE LIBI DIBI AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every now and then there breaks out among us a complaint known as the "new product" fever. It is generally characterized by a determination of bosh to the head, followed by violent symptoms of the *cacoethes scribendi*.

It is something like measles, it must run its course ; any application of cold water or wet blanket is sure to aggravate the complaint, and to bring the patient into a dangerous state.

I have asked our Zadkiel whether he can discover any connection between it and the weather : in his reply he writes that he does not think the moon has anything to do with it, as has been alleged by some *cognoscenti*, but that he has observed the disease is more liable to attack those who are not backward in bringing themselves forward, and that a particular concatenation of circumstances, called impecuniosity, has often much to do with it.

Be this as it may, there are fortunately no bad consequences attending this complaint ; it passes away, leaving the convalescent a little low, to be sure, but he soon after returns to his muttons, his cotton and oil seeds, as if nothing had happened.

Let me see ! there was long ago the silk fever, which I am sorry to say Government had very bad ; after that there was the Indian rubber and isinglass fever ; then logwood ; after that sarsaparilla ; then the grasscloth and fibres fever ; then Arnott's ; and once we had a gold, a real gold fever.

All these, and a host of others, have passed away, leaving not a trace behind—baseless fabrics of many visions of wealth ; and now in this 1868 we have the Libi Dibi.

This last phase of the complaint is apparently accompanied by the usual hallucinations, loss of memory and a peculiar increased convexity of the eye, with chromatic aberration, making things appear of a fine rose colour.

But, to drop metaphor, I may remark that there is always a want of system, combination, and unity of purpose, necessarily attendant on the efforts of individuals acting without concert as regards experiments on new products. How can it be otherwise with Europeans, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow ? If we cannot engage the agricultural class of the natives in these experiments nothing will be effected.

The transactions of the horticultural societies of India teem with such articles as appeared in the *Times of India* on the 22nd of June last, but I have not heard of a single experiment being conducted on principles likely to lead to any satisfactory result, nor can any really satisfactory result be anticipated except after such an outlay of funds as places it out of the power of an individual to engage in the undertaking.

Past experience in this Presidency has proved that no cultivation conducted by a European will yield a profitable return, as paid labour will never perform half the work that is got through by a native working for himself ; and no native can be induced to grow new products until he has witnessed the success of others.

These are the circumstances by which matters come to a dead look.

Government have often been induced to aid in the prosecution of expensive experiments (like the silk culture in the Deccan) which have come to nought, and Government is not likely to repeat the dose, without the very best advice, and when there is no suspicion of quackery.

The Libi Dibi was introduced into Bombay about eighteen years ago, and I fear that he is not to be found in the published list of distinguished and fashionable arrivals.

Several trees of this kind are to be seen in different parts of the Poona collectorate. They are about fifteen feet high, and throw out their branches over an area of 36 feet, so that an acre of ground, instead of holding 1,210 trees on it, as stated by the *Times of India*'s authorities, will contain not more than 100 trees.

Again, these trees do not bear more than 20 lbs. of pods each, instead of 100 lbs. as stated by the same Indian authorities, who do not quote the book from which this statement was copied.

Instead, therefore, of an acre yielding Rs. 9,000 per annum, the amount per acre will be Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 in good years ; from this has to be deducted freight and many other charges.

Now we come to the cream of the story in the *Times of India*. It appears that they have a "travelled correspondent," who pathetically remarks that, owing to the poor Indians being given to the bottle, it is now difficult to get them to bring the article down to the coast. This travelled correspondent further states that he knew the tree in South America, and that the Libi Dibi is gathered in the jungles between the coast and the Andes : a very wide margin indeed, Mr. Editor, for a traveller to revel in, especially for one who is not particular to a mile or two. Now, I think you will join with me and all your readers, in expressing indignation at these statements, for the truth is, the Libi Dibi tree is a companion of the mangrove, and is confined to the salt marshes within the influence of the tide.

I am surprised that the Editor of the *Times of India* did not suspect his "travelled correspondent," for in the same article it is distinctly stated that *the tree is a native of the sea-shore*.

I am, yours, PASQUIN.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Report by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 30th June, 1868 :—

"On the 9th January of the present year the rate of interest for loans on Government Securities stood at 3½ to 4 per annum, and for Bills discounted, having a currency not exceeding thirty days, at four-and-a-half per cent. Notwithstanding these low rates, the demand for accommodation continued very inactive—private deposits increased—and the cash balance reached the unprecedentedly high figure of nearly six crores.

"Towards the middle of February more healthy symptoms of an increased demand were unmistakeably developed, both at the Head Office and Branches ; and on 5th March the rate on Bills discounted was raised one half per cent. On 16th April one half per cent. was added to the Loan rate, and short dated bills were charged 6½ percent. During the two remaining months of the half year ended on 30th June, the demand on the Bank's resources continued very steady, and the rates of interest kept pace with the increasing requirements. The aggregate amount of advances and cash balances on the 25th January at Head Office and Branches, respectively, stood at Rs. 1,57,33,218 and Rs. 5,80,09,412. On 30th June the advances were Rs. 3,35,97,343, and the cash balance Rs. 3,38,62,549.

"The Bank's operations for the last six months both at the Head Office and Branches yielded a clear profit of Rs. 10,08,695-6-0, out of which the the Directors have set aside a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

"The half-yearly returns and reports from the Branches and their various classes of outstanding advances in common with those at the Head Office, the Directors have as usual carefully scrutinised. Numerous and heavy failures have taken place among native merchants during the past six months, but the Directors are glad to inform the Proprietors that no loss has been sustained at the Head Office through these insolvencies. Provision has been made for a bad debt in the Depositors' Department, and for sundry doubtful advances of small amount at the Branches. The sum necessary to provide for these losses has been debited to Reserve Fund, which is in consequence reduced by Rs. 31,304-10.

"On being apprised that the Bank of Bombay had withdrawn their Branch from Hyderabad in the Deccan, the Directors entered into arrangements with the Government of India for occupying the vacant field. Under the usual agreement, the management of the local Government Treasury has been made over to the Branch, whose general operations are already very considerable in extent, and give promise of proving a valuable accession not only to the Bank's business but of being convenient and beneficial to the Government of India, inasmuch as disbursements to the extent of nearly 100 lacs yearly are provided at Hyderabad through the General Treasury at Calcutta.

"The Bank's Agency established in Bombay for the transaction of the Bank's own business as formerly conducted by the old Bank of Bombay has given much satisfaction to the Directors. Consequent on recent agitation in Madras, resulting in an address by a few individuals to the Government of India, and to the Secretary of State, praying for the summary removal of the Bank's Agency from Bombay, the Directors, having disposed of the statements of the Madras Memorialists, deemed it incumbent on them, in the interests of the Proprietors, to inform His Excellency in Council that they cannot undertake the responsibility of delegating to the New Bank of Bombay the management of the large amount of funds which the opening of so many Branches, and the consequent expansion of the Bank's business with Bombay, have in recent years rendered it necessary to maintain in that city.

"For the safe and convenient transaction of the Bank's business, and in order to provide a suitable residence for the Agent, the premises facing into Elphinstone Circle, and forming a portion of the new block of buildings recently erected by the old Bank of Bombay, have been purchased by the Directors at the cost of two lacs of rupees. The investment, the Directors have reason to believe, is a good and eligible one.

"Since the transfer to the Bank of the General Treasury, of the Public Debt Office, and the opening of numerous Branches, only very trifling additions have been made to the accommodation at Head Office. By remodelling the arrangements of the various departments, the business has hitherto been carried on with comparative comfort, but as a favourable opportunity offered and with the view of affording greater facilities for the more convenient transaction of the Bank's extended business, the Directors have deemed it expedient and necessary to repurchase the premises immediately adjoining the Bank and facing Fort William. The purchase price amounts to Rs. 1,30,000. A comparatively small outlay will be necessary to adapt the present premises to the requirements of the Bank's business by the conversion of the upper floor hitherto occupied by the Secretary into public offices. The entire cost of premises, appurtenances, and furnishings at the Head Office—of the substantial premises at Bombay, Agra, Benares, Dacca, Mirzapore, Nagpore, Patna, and Rangoon, after writing off the usual allowance for tear and wear, stands in the Bank's books under the sum of eight lacs, which is very largely below their marketable value.

"In order to mark their appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Bank by the present Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. George Dickson, since his appointment in 1859, the Directors have unanimously resolved to confer on him a life pension of £1,000, when enforced through ill-health to relinquish his present arduous duties. The Directors at the same time have the satisfaction of informing the Proprietors that Mr. Dickson has expressed his determination, with the approval of the Directors, to remain in the Bank's service, so long as the state of his health may admit of his remaining in India without actual danger."

THE CHARGES AGAINST LIEUTENANT GOOLD.

THE hearing of the case of Lieutenant F. H. Goold was resumed by Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate at Calcutta, on the 18th instant, when some further evidence in regard to the bills that are alleged to have been forged was given by the manager of the Delhi and London Bank and by the deputy manager. The following statement by a servant of Goold's, named Kangalee, will be read with interest :—"I was in the service of Goold sahib for three months. I was in charge of the sahib's sailing boat. On the 24th of last month, about 2 P. M., I was ordered by the sahib to get the boat ready. The sahib and myself got on board soon after. The sahib took on board with him coils of ropes which he brought from Calcutta. We set the sails and the boat got away. The tide was against us. We got as far as Bally where the sahib got down and went into a house. Sahib ordered me not to tie up the boat. About sunset he came again on board and said that the master of the house, into which he had gone, was away at Dinapore, We then let go the anchor and went towards Barrackpore. After going a short distance Lieutenant Goold said, 'Manjee, are you hungry? the bazar is close by.' I told him that unless he ate I should not. He ordered me to put the boat close to the shore, and I went ashore to go to the bazaar, leaving Lieutenant Goold there. I returned an hour after and we floated down. We went for two hours when the sahib told me to throw out some iron so that the boat might be weighted proportionately. I did not do it as I had sores on my hands and feet. The sahib then went and threw out two pieces of iron, and after taking up the third piece he said that it was very heavy, and God knows whether he threw it down or it fell from his hands but the iron fell with a crash on the boards. I told the sahib that the boat had been broken. He took up the iron and threw it out. I saw the water coming in. The sahib told me to take the helm and that he would bale the water out. The second time he went to take out the water the bucket fell into the river. I told the sahib that there was no other bucket and that the boat would sink. We floated down for some distance when the sahib said he had got the fever, and laid down to sleep. When the boat was filling rapidly, I called the attention of the sahib to it and asked him to take the helm. He did so, and I again told him that the boat would sink. He said that the boat would never sink. We then took an easterly direction. The boat was filled with water with the exception of a foot. I saw a tree on shore while we proceeded, and I told the sahib that if we took the boat towards the place and tied it up to the tree, we should be saved. The sahib said that that would not do, as the bore would come in. At some distance off near a bazaar, the boat commenced to shake and settle down. I called the attention of the sahib to it, when he said that the boat would not be saved. I then took the oar and sahib the helm. When near a rope's distance from the shore, the sahib told me to save the boat by throwing out the anchor. I said I was sick and I could not do it, upon which he threw it out. The sahib took out his coat and threw it down, but as it would be lost, I picked it up. When the boat was about sinking the sahib tied a large pillow round his waist. I do not know what it was intended for. We each took a bamboo and the sahib told me to jump out. I jumped out into the water which was there about 20 cubits out of my depth. After swimming a short distance I looked round and called out to the sahib to jump out soon. The sahib said, 'I am coming,' and he jumped into the water and swam up to me. I got to a footing on shore and I stretched out my bamboo and said, 'Sahib, catch this, I am on shore.' The sahib paid no attention to me. I gave the sahib a poke with the bamboo, when he abused me and told me to go and get a boat. He was swimming and did not come ashore. I then went into the village to get a dinghy. The sahib instructed me to do this, while he said he held on to the rope. I remained away half an hour and returned with a dingywallah. On going to the place where I saw the sahib last, I did not see him there. I called out to him and searched for him, but was unable to find him. This was about 3 A. M. The place where I last saw the sahib was about two coss (four miles) from Barrackpore. I did not see the sahib again until now. The prisoner in the dock is Goold sahib."

On the 20th the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A SINGULAR MILITARY CASE.

THE "Pioneer" has the following report of a case, heard on the 20th instant in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Allahabad, and in which Michael Lyne, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master H. M.'s 107th Regiment, and Ellen Lyne, his wife, were the plaintiffs, and Robert Patton, Colonel, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, the defendant :—

Plaintiffs seek to recover the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages for injury caused to the personal feelings of Ellen Lyne, co-plaintiff, in consequence of slanderous and malicious use of her name by defendant : to wit—That the said defendant accused the said co-plaintiff with having received a bribe of Rs. 500, or thereabouts, from Hurree, a contractor, on or about the 1st day of April 1868, and which said allegation is contained in a certain charge framed and preferred by the said defendant against M. Lyne, Quarter-Master H. M.'s 107th Regiment, on the 16th day of June 1868, and which said allegation the co-plaintiff declares to be false and made without any reasonable or probable cause.

The following is a copy of the charge framed and preferred by Colonel Patton against Quarter Master M. Lyne before a Military Court of Enquiry, on which the plaintiffs base their cause of action for damages :—

"For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Allahabad, on or about the 1st day of April 1868, taken advantage of his position as Quarter Master of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, and obtained a pecuniary gratification of Rs. 500, or thereabouts, from Hurree, a contractor for the Temporary Establishment of the Regiment, through Mrs. Lyne, his wife, and with his knowledge.—(Signed) R. PATTON, Colonel, Commanding 107th Regiment."

On the case being called on, the defendant, through his counsel, put in the following written statement :—

"*First*—That this Court has no jurisdiction with reference to any matter occurring in a Military Court of Enquiry, to which Court the co-plaintiff, Quarter Master Lyne, was amenable as an officer at the time when the charge, the subject of the present suit, was preferred, in good faith and as a privileged communication, in the exercise of defendant's official position as Commandant of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, to which regiment Quarter Master Lyne is attached.

"*Second*—That defendant denies having preferred any charge against the co-plaintiff, Ellen Lyne, or used any terms of a defamatory nature against her ; and that that which she may apply to herself as having been stated or written in the charge preferred against her husband, Quarter Master Lyne, was so stated in good faith and as a privileged communication, in the exercise of his (defendant's) official position as Commandant of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, to which regiment her husband is attached ; and that this Court has no jurisdiction in a matter arising out of such charge, which is at present under enquiry before the Commander-in-Chief.

"*Third*—Defendant further pleads that the co-plaintiff, Ellen Lyne, has sustained no damage whatever from any words spoken or written by defendant."

Some desultory conversation here took place among the counsel on the point of law, whether the defendant was amenable to a civil Court for damages in a matter arising out of proceedings in a Military Court of Enquiry. Several authorities were cited on both sides, *pro* and *con* ; the counsel ultimately agreeing to the issues, which were settled as follows :—

"*First*—Has the plaintiff, Ellen Lyne, the wife of the Quarter Master of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, a right to bring this civil suit for damages against defendant, the commanding officer of the same regiment, for an alleged defamation of her character, contained in a charge preferred by defendant against her husband, which formed the subject of a Military Court of Enquiry ?

"*Second*—Was the charge preferred against the plaintiff's husband made in good faith and in defendant's official capacity as commanding officer of the said 107th Regiment ; or was it made, as asserted by the co-plaintiff, falsely and without any reasonable or probable cause ?

"*Third*—Are the words used in the charge, as preferred against plaintiff's husband, defamatory in respect to plaintiff herself ; and if held by the Court to be defamatory, should they be regarded as a privileged communication ?

"*Fourth*—Has the plaintiff, Ellen Lyne, sustained any injury through any words spoken or written by defendant ? If so, what sum is she entitled to claim as damages ?"

The defendant, through his counsel, then applied for a postponement of the case until the 15th September, on the ground that the result of the Military Court of Enquiry, which had a bearing on the present action, was about to be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for his orders, and that it would be some time before the views of His Excellency on the subject would be made known. The plaintiffs' counsel offering no opposition to this, the hearing of the case has been accordingly fixed for the 15th September next.

A MIGHTY QUESTION IN RITUALISM.

(*The Indian Churchman.*)

IT is hardly creditable to the clergy of the English Church, that there should be so great a diversity amongst them as to the position of the Priest at the Altar, especially as they belong to a Branch of the Church, whose great boast is that she has so reformed her Office Books, that there shall be but *one use* in Her Obedience. Some time since we showed in our articles on "Ritualism," that this boast in the present day is untenable, and more especially is it so as to the position of the Priest at the Altar. Go to one church and you find the priest standing in that absurd position at the north *end* so dear to the heart of that Anglican of the Anglicans, Mr. Starch of Grubbington in the Clay, as all readers of that delightful little pamphlet, *Caught Napping*, are well aware. Go to another church, and you find the priest, or perhaps he would prefer to have the word written *large*, Presbyter, standing, if possible, in a still more absurd position—exactly opposite the corner ;—in other words as if, to use the language of our military friends, he had been racing, the west, and then had left-about-face-quarters faced. Go to another church, and the priest stands with his back to the people, but persists in remaining at the north side throughout the whole Function. In another, and corrector churches, he only remains at the north side till the end of the Collect at the *furthest*, then he shifts to the south side for the Epistle, returning to the north to say his Gospel, and then going to the centre of the Altar for the *Credo*, where he remains during the rest of the service, save during the sermon, and, at solemn celebrations with deacon and sub-deacon, at the offertory. Now,

The distance intervening will of course be diminished should the present campaign end, as is probable, in the fall of Bokhara; and if the Oxus becomes a Russian river, there are points to which it is navigable distant by road 440 miles from Cabul, and about 640 from Peshawur. The distances are road distances, and if the country is practicable at all, are not immense. From Herat to the Indus is no more than the distance between Warshaw and Moscow—only half the distance between Calcutta and Peshawur. Further, Cabul, Balkh, and Herat, which Russia touches, are towns within the sphere of India history in ancient times as well as in our own; and to give the sense of nearness still better it has only to be remembered that one of them has been occupied by English troops, and another has been the point of no little Indian diplomacy. An English regiment has also been within ten days' march of the Oxus, now becoming a Russian stream, having surmounted the most difficult part of the route which lies between it and the Indus. These are facts sufficient to make India feel this year the shock as of actual contact with the Russian power.

The question raised is whether there is danger in the contact; and it is the more difficult to answer, because the political imagination is haunted by a few ideas. The prevailing current of opinion puts the question in this way. Does Russia mean to invade India; and how can we defend India against that danger? But this is to misplace things a good deal, and to overlook more than half the problem. There may be no distinct purpose of invasion with which Russia can be fixed, and yet a design to molest or demonstrate, against which precautions may have to be taken. Nor could the absence of any special designs prevent Russia from using all the powers of her position, if any are available, when time and opportunity favour; nor can the absence of designs in the Russian Government of the hour prevent the formation of plans by their successors under the influence of a different school of politicians. What rather should be looked at are the military possibilities of the situation in themselves, and the political tendencies of the Russian State. Short of invasion there may be much to guard against, and invasion itself may be tried, producing unavoidable mischief, unless we do something not merely to secure India, but to convince a possible invader that India is secure.

Looking at the facts broadly, it appears to me hardly doubtful that the position of the Indian empire must be affected for the worse. The difficulties of its military defence must be increased how much it may not be easy to say, but at least to some material extent. This point is not wholly to be settled by minute military reasons. The consideration which all can appreciate is the vast power of India's new neighbour compared with any that has yet been provided for. The circumstances may be such that the new neighbour cannot put forth her whole strength on the frontier, but she is at least an indefinitely stronger force than Affghanistan, or Persia, or even the Sikh state, with which we waged a dubious battle twenty years since. A European state with European arms and discipline is, in spite of all deficiencies, something very different from anything merely Asiatic. To understand the kind of danger one has only to imagine in the place of Russia a military power whose strength is more visible and concentrated, and every way less in doubt. Were they French and not Russians clustered about Moscow—compact, highly organised, full of warlike spirit—and were they French who were stretching towards India through the desert of Central Asia, the Indian empire would be worth a very few years' purchase. What would such a march overland be to a power which conquered Algeria, and which carried 30,000 men to the Mexican capital with the Atlantic between them and their supplies and through a country as rugged as Affghanistan? As they are Russians, and not Frenchmen, the insecurity is less, for Russia has neither the wealth, the organisation, nor the spirit of France; but the difference is only in degree. The conquest of the Caucasus is one of the biggest military feats recorded, sufficient to show in Russia no little power to equip remote expeditions, and to make her presence near India disquieting and vexatious. How far, again, would Russia be hampered in putting forth her strength in Turkistan and in an attack on India? The difficulties are usually represented as almost insuperable; but are they really so? It is true that the approach has been made through a frightful country; to this day, in spite of every amelioration effected, the passage of couriers through the Kirghiz desert is at times difficult and tedious; but it makes an important difference in the movement of armies whether the territory is home or foreign, and it may be assumed that whatever troubles are in the country to be traversed, Russia could now assemble in Turkistan, although only gradually, a host which she could not have marched thither all at once. A difficulty might be felt in hurrying up large reinforcements on an emergency, but not in assembling an army in a particular country with ample reserves brought there for a certain definite task. Besides, though in a long road has been taken to get to the Oxus, a very short one may be made from the Caspian to the mouth of that river which would represent the whole distance between the Russian centre and the front. Of course any march from the Oxus to the Indus would be arduous and difficult, but our Abyssinian experience should warn us not to be too confident. When the Russians are at the Oxus, the Punjaub will be almost as near them as Affghanistan was to ourselves in 1839, and we did not find the march there, although disaster afterwards happened, at all an impossible or even dangerous feat. These are broad and obvious facts, which seem to negative completely any comfortable assurance that no harm can come of Russian proximity.

All this is apparent, whatever motives may have seduced Russia into the conquests by which the change is effected—whatever influences may govern Russian politics. But so far as they—though this may be only a secondary matter—the consideration of these motives and the leaning of Russian publicists is not reassuring. There can be no certain evidence that a deliberate conquest of Turkistan was intended in 1864; but there are some suspicious facts. To an impartial observer there have been many opportunities of stopping short in the path, but no sufficient willingness to do so. Thus the stage reached that very year presented a good opportunity. The Russians had long complained of the openness of their southern boundary; their scattered forts were in a barren region, and so disconnected that the robbers from across the border broke in at will and plundered the tribes which owned Russian sway. By the conquest of that year they had closed up the opening, and obtained three fortified positions in a fertile country capable of supporting them, thus saving the enormous sacrifices imposed in sending supplies across hundreds of miles of desert. Here they expressed an intention to rest, and might well have done so, but, instead, Tashkend was attacked the year after, on what must be pronounced the insufficient plea that it might fall into the hands of Bokhara, and that they could not permit so strong a state to approach so near their boundary. To a power like Russia all Tartar states are weak, and some actual attack might very well have been awaited. An opportunity of remaining still was again offered at Tashkend, but a quarrel sprung up on account of the detention of a Russian Envoy at Samarcand; and, although the battle of Irdjar released the captives, a series of annexations followed. The excuse was to cut off Bokhara altogether from Kokand; but, of course, hard terms only provoke resistance, and there was no good reason why, having vindicated their prestige by the battle of Irdjar, they should not have conceded to Bokhara and Kokand the most absolute independence. Why could they not retire to Tashkend, as we retired to Zoulla after storming Magdala? A third opportunity was presented in 1867. Instead of advancing to Juzak they might have remained in the valley of the Jaxartes, with as good a frontier as they were likely to get in that country; but, instead, they took up a position menacing to Samarcand, which they proposed to retain permanently, and so necessitated new conflicts. Thus at three several stages the opportunity of pausing has been thrown away, till now there is hardly any alternative but to make much wider annexations—so difficult will it be to draw a defensible frontier in the valley of the Oxus.

And if annexation has been deliberate, there are suspicious circumstances which make it probable that India is the ultimate object. The country, though it has great undeveloped wealth is too poor to pay for its own conquest, and for the toilsome preliminary conquest by which it was preceded. The Russian Budget for 1868 estimated the receipts from the new province at a million roubles, and the expenditure at 650,000, but this was mere guess-work. The garrison of Turkistan, although there are many fertile districts, and a large industrial population, must for years be very costly. The wandering Turkomans will be infinitely more difficult to keep in check than the Kirghiz, and the ill-will of the people, naturally turbulent, and fanatically Mahommedan, is all but certain. The present small force must be increased for the sake of retaining the province. The trade of the district has doubtless been secured for Russia, but the Russian Government can scarcely be fool enough to think that the Central Asian market was worth the price of conquest and a permanent garrison. How then can the suspicion be avoided that the real motive is India, which has wealth to reward a conqueror—that India is the prize of so many years of sacrifice? This motive may not have guided the policy all through, but it may have given the impulsion, and there is sufficient chauvinism among Russian politicians to keep it dangling before their eyes. What the Russian chauvinists have been saying since 1864 is that "the limits of Russian dominion in Asia now depend on the will of Russia alone."

(To be continued.)

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.
909 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23
338 St. Bede, Hunter—Jefferson, Campbell & Co. [c.l. June 25

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. July 16

LONDON VIA COCONADA.
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR COCONADA AND LONDON.
847 Cœur de Lion, Hellyer, R.N.R.—W. Nicol & Co.

TUTICORIN TO LONDON.
440 Hope Wheelan—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
1492 Malta (s), Hyde—P. and O. Co. [c.l. July 22

FOR LIVERPOOL.
943 Anna Millicent, Nash—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 1
2159 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. July 8
1291 British Princess, Brown—Finlay, Scott & Co. [c.l. June 18
1009 Compta, Kingsome—Campbell, Mitchell & Co. [c.l. June 20
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1213 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co.
986 Glenmower, Worsley—Remington & Co. [c.l. July 17
800 Jumna, Fox—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. June 12
1057 Lord Palmerston, Fernie—M. Nesserwanjee. [c.l. July 21
1197 Nagpore, Downing—Remnie, Scovell & Co. [c.l. June 17
1258 P. Royehund, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. June 23
1081 Rothley, Charley—Volkart Brothers. [c.l July 23
803 Spray of the Ocean, Slaughter—W. Nicol & Co.
1172 Staffordshire, Ewing—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. May 5

FOR MAURITIUS AND LIVERPOOL.
1998 City of Dublin (s), Eynon—Ewart, Latham & Co. [c.l. July 25

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.

FOR ADEN
348 Corsair's Bride, Brown—A. C. Brice & Co. [c.l. July 7

FOR CALCUTTA.
879 Alabama, Harrison—Wallace & Co.
1377 Balkamah, Miller—E. Bates & Co.
1368 Benares, Noyes—Captain. [c.l. June 26
1142 Bennington, Stover—Captain.
893 City of Pekin, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co.
1218 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1041 Indomitable, Dibbs—H. M. Sedick.
1250 Mabel, Wheeler—E. Bates & Co.
999 Sophia Joakim—W. Nicol and Co.
1379 Sydney Darcus—E. Bates & Co.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Ritson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1699 Tynemouth (s), Kennedy.
1232 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.
1207 Zoroaster, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA CARWAR.
Fatha Shaw Allum, Grant. [c.l. July 8

FOR RICE PORTS.
1227 Abrolhos, Cummings—Volkart Brothers.
579 Advance, Taylor—E. Bates & Co.
1089 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1540 Empire of Peace—Lawrence & Co.
633 George Peabody, Churchill—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee.
1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon Brothers.
727 Mirella, Runciman—Hackwell & Co.
900 Pride of the Thames, Zouken.
619 Runnymede, Lewis—Lyon & Co.
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1636 Star of Brunswick, Wedge—Volkart Brothers.
1141 Vanda, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Waterloo, Osborne—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
395 Ceylon, Leech—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. June 24
540 Douglas, Morrison—D. Sassoon & Co. [c.l. June 19
886 Glenlee—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1022 John Bright (s), Cumming.
1142 Linda, Opdall—Nanchuad Vussonjee. [c.l. July 16
1682 Sunda (s), Soames—P. & O. Co.

FOR RANGOON.
1234 Annie Frost, Grogsall—Remnie, Scovell & Co.
1203 Decision, Cummings—Wallace & Co.
338 Moses Williamson, Lake—Captain.

FOR SINGAPORE.
1075 Geraint, Watt—W. Nicol & Co.
510 Kate Swanton, Nacoda.
550 Robert Fletcher, Pittindrich—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1208 Kingstone, Emerson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Pennington—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lank—B. I. S. N. Co. [c.l. July 7

FOR BATAVIA.
1332 Bulwark, Kelly.
1078 Clytie, Whiting—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
642 Grefve Berg, Bernstom.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
386 Chanticleer, Wilson—Cursetjee & Eduljee Dubashes.
Victoria (s), Mahomed.

FOR CALLAO.
1178 Alsager, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1402 British Princess, Stewart—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1283 Camova, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.
1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
954 Glendevon—W. Nicol & Co.
1102 J. H. Stetson, Stetson.
1363 King of Italy, Merrell—W. Nicol & Co.
1189 Mai Blume, Berryman—Volkart Brothers.
1510 Melancthy, Hughes—Lawrence & Co.
1263 Montana, Prince—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee Dubashes
1114 Nagasaki Lodge—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1424 Napier, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1346 Prince Consort, Askew—W. Nicol & Co.
1023 Talisman, Whiteway—Volkart Brothers.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1245 Walter a Empire, Rogers—W. Nicol & Co.
1226 W. J. Reed, Stinson.

FOR MAULMEIN.
1287 Ar mot Lyle, Shaw—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1410 P. rseus, Lyle—W. Nicol & Co.
980 Castle Eden, Bruce—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Natives.
753 Mirmichaha, Calder—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOBILE.
1598 Clasmerden, Thomas—Lyon & Co.

FOR SAIGON.
1237 Moderation, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
297 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb.
1109 Orwell, Gimblett—W. Nicol & Co.
2090 Queen of the South (s), Train.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
389 Martaban (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co. [c.l. July 22

FOR COLOMBO.
323 M. A. Evans, Davies. [c.l. July 1
2082 Royal Standard, Whinery—Lawrence & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.
700 Truce, Chambers—W. Nicol & Co,

FOR SIAM.
632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
497 Esk, Moss—Lawrence & Co.

FOR ALGOA BAY.
1749 Kangaroo (s), Manning—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.
650 Futtel Currim—Nacoda. [c.l July 2

NOT FIXED.

870 Armenian (s), Miller—Sasson & Co.
629 Aberguelde, Munro—Stenhouse & Co.
993 Agra, Macaulay—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1522 Albertine, Stapledon—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
902 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1287 Amy Bolton, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1287 Albion, Avron—Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co.
892 Ambrose, Cannell—Stenhouse & Co.
1473 Anglo-Indian, Glen—Pelly & Co.
931 Ann, Hogan—Natives.
1034 Arabia, Patrick.
1240 Arundel, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1302 Asia, Parker—Blay & Mackintosh.
930 Atalanta, Bomingall—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
605 Athenic—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
990 Atlantic King, Craig—Finlay, Clark & Co.
717 Bacchante, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1287 Beaumaris Castle, Gardner—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1003 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1455 Berenice, Mullins—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
663 Beth Sham, Duncan—W. Nicol & Co.
545 Bosworth, Nicholas—The Dubash.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.
1457 British Lion, Thurston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1236 British Nation, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Catherine Agnes (s), Swanson.
1831 Californian (s), Watson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
792 Chalmette, Waite—The Dubash.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
986 City of Nankin, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Captain.
579 Colonist, Gibson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1401 Cordillera, Berry—P. & O. Co.
509 David Malcolm, Anton—Stenhouse & Co.
2730 Denmark, Valentine—Owen and Okell.
1302 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
909 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
289 Empress, Robinson—Captain.
1000 Equator, Hockert—Hormusjee and Jamsetjee.
795 Ethenial, Anderson—Wallace & Co.
1287 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
650 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
360 Exoman, Whitburn—Volkart Brothers.
879 Egeria, Burt—Robbison & Co.
1259 Far West (s)—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
310 Francis, Higgs—Byramjee Merwanjee.
Framewill, Nacoda.
1135 Friga, Welsh—Finlay, Clark & Co.
310 Fultay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
680 Futtay Moobaraca, Nacoda.
874 Gala, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
261 General Outram (s); Hewett—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1227 George A. Holt, Robinson—Nanabhoy Dubash.
1200 Golconda (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.
2308 Great Victoria (s), Enright—Lawrence & Co.
956 Hamilla Mitchell, Branscombe—Stenhouse & Co.
734 Hamoody, Nacoda.
1341 Himalaya (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
1469 Humber, Bell—Bell, Yeates & Co.
930 Hindoostan, Hill,—Hajee Mirza Shuffee Miskee.
679 Indore (s), Green—David Sassoon & Co.
349 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
460 Judel Bary, Nacoda.
725 Kennington—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
900 Khinjee Odowjee—E. Bates & Co.
1048 Knighton, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
886 Koina (s), Simpson—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1112 Koorla Moorie, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
572 Krishna, Lemon—Natives.
968 Krishna (s), Child—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1008 L. B. Gilchrist, Watt.
889 Lalla Rookh, Wilson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
488 Lyra, Robert—Goolam M. Ismail.
1185 Madras (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1139 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
664 Mary Ann.
564 Mary Moore, Wood—Finlay, Clark & Co.
942 Mary Ogden, Bygot—Volkart Brothers.
506 Martaban (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Profumo.
491 Morning Star—H. M. Seedick.
689 Mountain Laurel, Fisher—W. Nicol & Co.
1552 Montpelier, Miller.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lefond.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
549 Nicholas Curvin.
982 Norna (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co.
950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
1123 Oliver Cromwell—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1006 Oriental (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
1646 Orissa (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1183 Pegasus, Cromwell—Blackwell & Co.
464 Pehlwan, Tarn—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
2245 Peruvian (s) Salmon—Lawrence & Co.
531 Penang, Taunton,—W. Nicol & Co.
956 Preston, Donald—Lyon & Co.
981 Princess Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
641 Pride of the Ganges—W. Nicol & Co.
345 Punjaub (s), Ross—W. Nicol.
1228 Queen of Australia, Page—L. Asiatic & A. Co.
670 Queen Victoria, Hughes—Finlay, Scott & Co.
960 Queensland, Montgomery—Natives.
2661 Quintin of the North, Weaver.
948 Randolph, Whamel—M. Nesserwanjee.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
838 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
889 Rohomny, H. Jones.
1174 Rowena, Bolton—London A. & A. Co.
1174 Sultan (s), Eyre—P. & O. Co.
3109 Royal Saxon—Mathews—Lawrence & Co.
625 Sakura (s) Beasley—W. Nicol & Co.
1475 Satellite, Evans—B & Merwanjee Dubash.
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.
560 Sophia, Granberg.
884 Stoonheath, Peacock.
838 St. Bernard McDermott—R. Eduljee & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
935 Star of the North, Rowie—The Captain.
653 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
457 Sir John Lawrence (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
693 Sunbeam, Jordan—D. Merwanjee & Co.
693 Suzanna—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1124 Sultan (s) Eyre—P. & O. Co.
662 Sylvia, Randell.
1080 T. E. Zanon, Rimon—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
933 Teazer, Grant—H. M. Sedick.
1148 The Cruise, Fleming—M. Nesserwanjee.
962 Thomas Bell, Bremner—Stenhouse & Co.
1154 Thales (s), John Roskell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1089 Ticonderoga, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
901 Timour, Spooner—Cornforth & Co.
1913 Tirrell, Morgan—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
947 Tyrol, Owens.
945 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.
397 Warrior, Thornhill—Captain.
1804 West Indian (s), Miller—Lawrence & Co.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
702 Widewake, Nacoda.
1402 Yorick, Dixon.
1034 Zulelka, Stephens—Lyon & Co.
1145 Zenobia, Hutchins—L. A. & A. Company.
768 Zulliette, Jones—Owen & Okell.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.
Argus.
4173 Euphrates, Dunn.
4173 Malabar, Rich.
Vigilant (s), Brown.

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.
654 Earl Canning—Tolputt.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1865.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/32d. "
2 do.	..	...at 1s 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	..	...at 1s 10 7/8d. "
On demand	..	...at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes		..... 1s. 10¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above	£10	1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 31/32d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Scotland do.	.....	"
On Ireland do.	.....	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 11/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Natal.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	.. ..	.. 5 per cent.
6 do.	.. ..	.. 4 "
3 do.	.. ..	.. 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on realising the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/81. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
3 do. .. ..at 1s. 10 31/32d. "
2 do. .. ..at 1s 10 13/16d. "
1 do. .. ..at 1s. 10 3/4. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10 5/8d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee

4	do.	1/10 31/32 "
3	do.	1/10 15/16 "
2	do.	1/10 3/4 "
1	do.	1/10 11/16 "
On demand		1/10 5/8 "
On Scotland		1/10¾ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £30 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business are 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
8, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMERON, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINDROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest on the sum subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots